RESIGNATION OF DAVIS IN PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

Assistant Secretary of Interior Quits Office to Espouse the Boer Cause.

Declines to Support the Administration's Pro-British Policy -Says That a Nobler, Braver or More God-Fearing People Than the Boers Never Lived.

Washington, April 2 -- Webster Davis of Kansas City to-day sent in his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He

lice since his return to Washington. The cause for this action is stated by Mr. Davis in a candid and manly way. He cannot, after his personal study of the war in South Africa, and of all the causes leading up to it, remain longer with an administratian he believes is in sympathy with the monarchy against the Republic, and which

Since his return from South Africa there has been a sharp struggle between the Missourien's loyalty to party and the dictates of his conscience and honor. Overpowering South African question has forced him to enjoyable during the latter months of his retire from office, in order that he may tell the truth as he has seen it personally, regardless of the effect its knowledge by the American people may have upon the administration, of which he has been a prominent and zealous member.

Upon his retirement Mr. Davis, by writing and lectures and speeches throughout Government, too willing to remain a silent onlooker in the death struggle of two weak Republics against the resistless armies of invading Britons. Forced by his conscience to perform this work fearlessly, the Assistant Secretary found but one self-respecting course open to him-to separate himself imrediately from the administration, with winese policies he can no longer be in sym-patry

Saw the President.

Mr. Davis has talked with the President twice since his return. The interviews were brief, but an intimation was made to Mr. Davis, unequivocally, that if he insisted on making public his expressions of sympathy for the Boers he must at once tender his resignation from office. There was then a sharp struggle between duty and party lov-The decision was taken. The Missourish could not smother the cries of his conscience. He preferred to retire from of-fice, retaining his self-respect and leaving the future to take care of itself.

rica. His resignation will take effect at the close of the week, and then the Assistbeen in every sense a popular man. Where the work to which his sense of honor and

duty has impelled him.
In leaving the administration Mr. Davis realizes fully that by that action he arates himself from the Republican parry. To the consequences of that be is indifferent. He believes the administration, before the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvasi. should have made a manful effort to prevent the slaughter and horrors which would follow. He holds that it could have made vigorous efforts for peace, and in so doing would have found justification in reason, liberty and Christianlty, if not in strict diplomatic procedure. And, inasmuch as Mr. Davis cannot reconcile the course of his party with what he considers the plain dictates of humanity, it is of little concern to him whether he remains longer in such company or not.

His Opening Gup. Mr. Davis will begin his discussion of the South African question next Sunday even-He has been invited to address a mass meeting then, assembled under the aus-pices of Reverend Doctor Stafford and other leading churchmen at the capital. His plans for future work have not yet been completed. They will include a num-ber of articles for magazines and newspa-

pers and lectures and speeches in various

parts of the country.
Mr. Davis was not in his office to-day and has not been since his return from Africa, ting for a few moments Saturday, when he signed a few routine papers and reached quite suddenly, as he stated Satur-day that probably he would continue in his present office. It became rumored about the city, however, that Mr. Davis was to at a mass meeting of Boer symputhizers. The intimation was given him then so plainly that this would be an action highly offensive to his administration, that

the Missourian decided to resign. Republicans Disgruntled. At the Capitol to-day there was considerable discussion of Mr. Davis's intended resignation. His action generally was commended. Some of the Republican leavers pretended to be skeptical about the linterof his motives. Representative Dick, is secretary of the respublican National Committee, has known air, savis in-timately. At his request the alissourian has gone to Jaio to neip in critical campaigns. When told that Mr. Davis purposed to realgh, Comber Dick said, sarcas-

"Resigns to speak for the Boer cause, does he? Well, Well, Well!" There was little in Dick's language, but recreation, and not on any Government misthere was a whole sermon or mockery in the manner of its utterance.

Littleheld of Maine, the brilliant Republican who succeeds Dingrey and has no great love for the administration, said:
"Well, isn't it rainer late for him to take this course? The pritons have got the Boers nearly wiped on the earth by this time." Others asserted that there was nothing in Davis's retirement but a shrewd move to market varuable literary material which he has collected under exceptional advantages

as an American omcial. Naturally, there is general resentment among Republicans at the action of Mr. Davis. It is realized fully that his separation from the administration under all the conditions existing will add to its present load

of unpopularity because of alleged British sympathy and mutual good understanding at to the Boer war.

Say It Was Demanded.

These Republicans seek to break the force of the resignation by asserting that it practically was demanded for other reasons. It South Africa on an indefinite leave of abficial duties were at an end in December. They refer to the friction existing between Secretary Hitchcock and Mr. Davis because of pension matters and say that as soon as the Ohio election was decided it was concluded that he should be made acquainted

with the fact that his presence was not longer wanted in the Interior Department. pubtedly there have been awkward relations between Mr. Davis and Commisner Evans of the Pension Bureau. The

popularity with the veterans; that many o the reversals were not in accordance with aw nor made with good legal grounds as signed for the change. This friction in-creased during the encampment of the Grand Army at Philadelphia, when Commispractically has been disconnected from his ioner Evans believed he discovered quiet forts on the part of Mr. Davis to increase he clamor by the veterans for the removal

of Evans for the purpose of posing as the special friend of the soldier and thereby gaining some political strength in Missouri. It is said that Mr. Davis was somewhat disgruntled at not being promoted to the monarchy against the Republic, and which has omitted to do many things it might have done to prevent the slaughter of thousands of patrictic men.

Sands of patrictic men.

Sands of patrictic men.

Sands of patrictic men. Davis estensibly were friendly, it is a fact that after the St. Louisan became Secretary, the importance of Colonel Kerens and Mr. Davis in Missouri patronage matters shrank very perceptibly; and this did not make the Kansas Cityan's position more

Say He'll Be Well Paid.

His detractors state that his work creating Boer sympathy will be entirely for hire; that some time ago he entered into negotiations with literary and lecture bu-reaus for the marketing of his South African views at very profitable rates; and that the tears he evokes for the struggling the country, will make known to the world both sides of the South African war. It premises to be a recital which will stir the premises to be a recital which will stir the premises to be a recital which will stir the foreseeing that his chief soon would be blool of liberty-loving Americans to deep crowded out of the Interior Department, re-and bitter distrust of the course of this signed in advance and went to South Attica as a war correspondent. In letters to his former chief, Mr. Easton made it clear that there was an excellent field for, and exceptional material could be procured by, a man high in official life visiting Pretoria and making use of all the opportunities which his official position gave him. Therefore it is asserted by his critics that Air. Pavis did not resign before he left, but re-tained his office until his return, thereby facilitating the gathering of news and re-maining on the Government pay roll at one and the same time-a most happy combi-

The character of the criticisms indicates the soreness of the Republicans at the Missourlan's retirement and the cause assigned by him therefor

Davis Is Popular. Since his advent in Washington, Assist-ant Secretary Davis has been a much more prominent official than the grade of his position of itself would entitle him to. He is a man in the prime of life, of manly and pleasing personality, popular to a marked egree; and without being at all profound, he will land in politics is an open question. He says that he is uncertain as to what part he will take in the coming campaign. No speculation is necessary on that point. By the very nature of the case, the first speech he makes, telling, as he will, the facts concerning the character of the Boers and the causes for the invasion of the two Republies by the land-grabbing money and without resources, are making bettons will be a claring cell for resources. Britons, will be a clarion call for repediation of the party to which he has belonged, whose chief representatives have stifled every effort to secure their intercession be-tween the heroic little Republics and the would do so with courage and firmness. British. Every word he utters will insure a better understanding of the struggle of these valiant people and proportionately a loss of Republican votes in the campaign to come. There will be no place for Davis in the Republican campaign. They will want orators in every State to offset his letters to the United States after an eventful visit and speeches upon the situation in the Transvanl.

Party calamities have accumulated with great rapidity upon the administration durthe past three months. The retirement of Mr. Davis to take up the work he has

outlined is not the least of them, WHY DAVIS RESIGNED. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

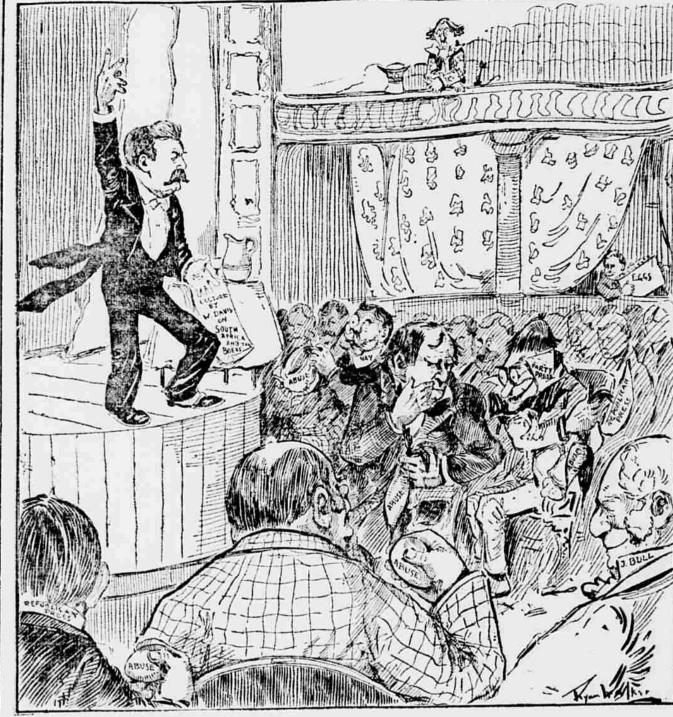
Washington, April 2.-Webster Davis. when asked why he had accepted the invitation of certain prominent citizens of Washington to deliver an address on the war in South Africa, and why, in accepting the same, he had tendered his resignadictated replies to private correspondents. tion as Atsistant Secretary of the Interior, His decision to retire seems to have been gave The Republic the following signed statement:

"It is simply a matter of conscience and sympathy for the Boers on my part. Short-ly after the close of the last campaign in Ohio I found myself worn out with continous speaking for several weeks during that campaign, and my physician told me it was absolutely necessary for me to take a long sea voyage. My old friend and neighbor, Colonel J. G. Stowe, now United States Consul General at Cape Town, Africa, had been importuning me for two years to visit South Africa. I concluded the proper time for me to make such a visit had arrived, Not having had any vacation for three years of my official term, I asked leave of absence, which was kindly granted by the President and Secretary of the Interior. "First I went to Cape Town and was treated very nicely there by my friend and also his Excellency, Sir Alfred Milner, Gov-erner of Cape Colony, and other officials, and this, too, when It was well understood that I was on a visit simply for health and

sion whatsoever. "After this I went to Lorenzo Marquez for the purpose of trying to get into the South African Republic, as I had great auxiety to see and hear the Boer side of the controversy, for I had a suspicion that their side was not getting properly before the public, as it was well known that all cable lines were under the control of the British and the censor made it absolutely impossible for the Boers to get anything invorable to them either over the wires or through the mails. At Lorenzo Marquez. after a most cordial reception tendered me voluntarily by the Governor and Governor General of the Portuguese Province of Mozambique, I received a telegram from Secretary Reitz of the South African Republic inviting me to become the guest of the Government and that President Kruger would send his private car to take me to Pretoria. 1 accepted this hospitality, just as I had accepted the hospitality of the

British officials at Cape Town and of the Portuguese officials at Delagoa Bay, "At Pretoria I was given a most hearty forth by them that Davis went to reception. Secretary Reitz and the other Government officials met me at the station and conducted me to the hotel. I spent considerable time in the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, saw much of the Boer people, in the cities, on the farms, in public and private life; saw them in laager, on the way to the front and on the battlefields and I soon concluded that no people in the world had ever been so badly abused and so badly misrepresented, for a kinder hearted, a more generous or

nobler people cannot be found anywhere. "Not wishing to embarrass the adminis-



McKINLEY: "BOYS, THE MINUTE HE SAYS SOMETHING THAT DOESN'T SUIT US, WE'LL TURN LOOSE ON HIM."

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Increasing cloudiness

For Illinois-Fair: warmer Tuesday:

For Arkansas-Fair Tuesday; rain

and cooler Wednesday; southerly

L Broadwood Lost All His Baggage.

Aguinaldo Now Is in Singapore.

Efforts to Thwart Democratic Plan.

8. Another Long Step in the Path of Im-

Grand Jury Takes Up Goebel Case.

Land Quarrel Ends in Tragedy.

Little Boy Burned to Death.

5. Say They Will Elect a Democrat.

Judge Messick's Trip to Chicago.

"The Teraple" Work Displeases Them.

Death of Father Smulders.

News of the Churches.

Government Weather Report.

7. Idaho's Governor Caused a Stir

Society Notes and Personals.

St. Louis to Northern Pacific

Happy Sequel to a Father's Search.

Foundling Perished on the Steps

MUST GO TO ST. HELENA.

Boer Prisoners to Be Sent There

Despite of Protest.

London, April 2.-In the House of Com

mons to-day, answering a question on the

subject, the Government leader, Mr. Bal-

mier Schreiner had expressed an objection

but was unable to alter its policy of send-

ing a certain number of the prisoners to

St. Helena. He explained that this policy

was partially dictated by military consid-

9. Doctor Hillis Tenders His Resignation.

Innovation in Sprinkling Department.

Three Epidemics Rage in Manila,

Race Track Results.

Painters on a Strike.

Crop Outlook Is Bright.

Transfers of Realty.

National Bank Changes.

Government Crop Report.

14. Mother Slaps a Teacher.

April Grand Jury.

11. New Corporations.

River Telegrams.

The Rallways.

12. Grain and Produce.

13. Financial News.

. Tanned Troopers Welcome a Rest.

Captured a Giant Negro Burglar.

Webster Davis Resigns.

2. Victoria's Trip to Ireland.

Wednesday: ensterly winds.

fresh easterly.

perfallsm.

6. Sporting News.

S. Editorial.

The Stage.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S BOAST.

Washington, April 2 .- "We will ram it down their throats as we did in

This is a sentence from a speech by Speaker Henderson to the Republican caucus of the House. It was his bugle call to doubting Republicans to support

the Puerto Rican tariff. Belated portions of Speaker Henderson's speech are being quoted now by Republicans who were at the caucus. It may be said that it was not indorsed upanimously. Several of the Republican members criticise it as an appeal e-

eath the dignity of the Speaker and calculated to do irestimable harm to

their party in the South and to strike a discordant note in every quarter. No wonder that Romulus Z. Linney, the Republican member from the Eighth District of North Carolina, has decided to retire to private life. Linney was a Confederate soldier. He spent the years of reconstruction practicing law in North Carolina. What a cogent and chivalrous appeal for support of the Puerto Rican tariff to recall the days when buzzards roosted in eagles' nests.

pression to my views. My heart bleeds for those poor unfortunate Boera who, without LEADING TOPICS the most gallant fight for liberty and justice yet recorded in the histories of nations; and I feel that if I were standing absolutely "WEDSTER DAVIS."

The invitation extended to Mr. Davis to deliver an address in this city is as follows "Washington, D. C., April 2, 1999.—Honorable Webster Davis, Washington: Dear Sir-Knowing that you have just returned to the scene of war in South Africa, and believing that no lips could give more clo quent voice to the impressions which must have been made upon your mind by the scenes you have witnessed, and believing that we express the wishes of hundreds of the people of Washington was wish to hear you, the undersigned respectfully ask you to choose an early opportunity to deliver a public address in this city upon the resuit of your visit to South Africa,

"T. DE WITT TALMAGE, "D. J. STAFFORD, "JOHN B. HENDERSON,

W. J. McGEE. "COLONEL LOUIS SCHADE,

"And Others." Here is Mr. Davis's reply: "Washington, D. C., April 2, 1990.—Reverend T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., Reverend D. J. Stafford, D. D., General John R. Henderson, W. J. McGee, Colonel Louis Schade and Others: Dear Sirs-I have the henor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver an address on the war South Africa. I shall accept same, but, in order that my doing so may in no way embarrass any one, I shall at once tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, so that I shall speak not as

EFFECT IN MISSOURI.

a Government official but simply as an

erty. Yours truly, WEBSTER DAVIS."

American citizen-a lover of justice

Davis's Resignation May Cause a Republican Split.

What effect Mr. Davis's resignation will have in Missouri politics is a matter of speculation. Mr. Davis has hosts of political friends. He has already been practically slated as one of the "big four" delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia convention. If the administration forces should attempt to keep him from going as a delegate, they will have a hard time of it. If the friends of the administration in Mis-

souri care to take up its fight, there will be a general split in the ranks in the State. Already the signs of disaffection over the attitude of the President towards the Boers are becoming evident. With Webster Davis to take the lead, the revolt may grow to such proportions that a part of the delegation to Philadelphia will be in open opposition to McKinley.

BOERS IN NATAL BOLDER.

They Are Close to Ladysmith on Three Sides.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Ladysmith, April 2 .- (Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)-The Boers are becoming daringly bold here, approaching within sight of Ladysmith. Buller's army lies apparently motionless.

After the relief of Ladysmith, the Boers fell back to the mountain passes, but, finding they were not pursued, have gradually drawn near to the town on the north, east and west sides. A strong column came with. latter complained that Mr. Davis overruled tration in any way, I have resigned my of-many of his decisions adverse to pension fice in order that I may feel free to give exin eleven miles of the town on Sunday,

IS IN SINGAPORE,

turning to Manila From There.

AMERICANS' PLUCKY FIGHT. one battery and two guns from ane ner, and "On hearing this morning that Broadwe

Fifteen Men Ambushed by Filipinos Turned the Tables and Captured Sixty-Five of the Insurgents.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. San Francisco, Cal., April 2.-News from the Philippines received by the transport ican troops are not overpowering the marauding robber bands.

Aguinaldo is in Singapore, and Singapore papers make mention of the fact and pub- | vented any pursuit by French's cavalry. Tuesday; rain Tuesday night and lish short interviews with him. The rebel Wednesday rain; winds shifting to murderers are getting as good as they have been giving, so far as the native population is concerned, and wherever they come in contact with American troops they are routed, driven into mountains, and always leave a number of dead and wounded be-

Aguinaldo has evidently come to the conclusion that he will take good care of his skin, although he announced his intention to the Straits Times of returning to Manila. In the meantime, the American garrisons have devised a new scheme of dealing with his bandits that is making him very unhappy. Every time an American commissary train or convoy is attacked or any of the peaceful natives murdered and rephed, a detail of good men is sent post haste after the marauders. In nearly every case where there has been pursuit the insurgents have been badly punished, leaving many dead and wounded and prisoners be-

At Palaisa Pass, where the natives had planned an ambush for Captain McGee, Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry, fifteen men of the same company were sent out. They ran into another ambush and were attacked by a force twenty times their number. The fight that followed was one of the most remarkable of the many engagements American soldiers have recently been in. For a few minutes it looked as if the little band of Americans would be wiped out, but the tables were turned and sixtyfive Filipinos surrendered to the seven shows the superior cunning of the Boers, battery to save a portion of the guns, which Americans left of the party. Forty of this number were armed with Remingtons and

OTIS'S CASUALTY REPORT. Washington, April 2.-The following casnalty list was received at the War Department to-day from General Otis: Died from wounds received in action-March 13, James F. Burns, Company C.

Forty-third infantry: March 23, James E. Murphy, Company C. Thirty-fourth Infantry: March 23, John G. Carl, Sergeant, Company L. Eighteenth Infantry. Variola—operations before he has completed his December 21, last year, Everett Birker, preparations and rehorsed and reclothed his Company G. Twenty-third Infantry; March 23, Alonzo Bare, Company D. Thirty-second Infantry; February 2, Ned Martin, Company M. Twenty-third Infantry. Typhold fever-March 22, Claude A, Burk, March 21, Jacob Fuesgues, Company H, the front and both flanks of the principal Forty-second Infantry: March 16, Clarence British army. The force in front of Gen-G. Brooks, Company M. Thirtieth Infantry; March 27, Lewis J. Leadly, Company M, Thirty-seventh infantry; March 25, John C. Russell, Jr., Corporal, Company F. Forty-second Infantry, Dysentery-March 25, McLaughlin, Corporal, Company M. Ninth Infantry; Edward J. Scott, Company E. Seventeenth Infantry; March 19, Miles D. James, Company D. Sixth Infantry; March 23, Allen Cook, Com-pany L. Twenty-sixth Infantry, Suicide, March 28, August Schorknecht, musician March 26, August Schorknecht, musician, Company L. Seventeenth Infantry. Septicaemia-March 24, Frank A. Patton, Company K, Third Infantry. Malarial fever-March 26, Thomas Ehrheart, Company K. Forty-second Infantry; March 27, Thomas Hoar, Sergeant, Troop D. Eleventh Cavalry. four, confirmed the statement that Pre- geant, Company B. Twelfth Infantry. Abmier Schreiner had expressed an objection seess of liver—March 21, Michael Kynan, to the removal of the Boer prisoners to the Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, Understand of St. Helena. The Government, he termined fever—March 13, John D. Dougheradded, had fully considered the objection, ty. Company B, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Accidental-March 24, Waiter W. McCov. Company I, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Gunshot-March 28, William Foster, Third Infantry. Killed by insurgents-September 29 last year, William P. Henry, Company I,

AGUINALDO NOW

He Announces His Intention of Re-

including 200 missing.

General French, with two cavalry brigades, two hours later.

a late report from Lord Roberts, the Boers lery and Pilcher's battailon of mounted inwere dislodged and retired to Ladybrand. Before this was done, it is reported that they cut off the water supply of Bloemfontein. There was a report in London yesterday that the lost guns had been recap-Shoridan sets at rest the rumors that Amer- tured, but there is no confirmation of the story. It is most probable that the Roers sent them back as quickly as possible and their resistance at the waterworks pre-

armies are scattered and the marauding in military circles a disgrace. In the present war the British have been particularly date are:

Nicholson's Nek, four; Stormberg, two;

In exchange they have captured only State. This is not a very satisfactory exchange for a great military power to make. What makes this loss of men and guns more unpalatable to Englishmen is the cvident fact that it was due to lack of precautions, such as any officer would naturally be expected to take. The scouts moving to advance of Broadwood's convoy and guns did not think that any danger could possibly lurs in front of them and dld not search the banks of Mealle Spruit as they should have done. The lesson of the first battle of Colenso, of the Stormberg rout and of half a dozen other engagements had been forgotten. It is stated in Lord Roberts's report that the Boers were so well hidden that the commentary on their intelligence or else warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost

Hoer Army Advancing.

The main Boer force at Kroonstad also shows signs of taking the offensive. It has advanced to Smaldeel, sixty miles south of Kroonstad. This is good evidence that the Boers have gained boldness during the British delay, which was necessary for the

It would seem that the Boers intend to force the fighting. They gathered together an army, reorganized it and placed it on the front and both flanks of the principal erai Tucker to the north, and the column to the east, which struck such a blow at Broadwood, will have to be reckoned with at once.

Lord Metheun is likely to move with the Yeomanry upon the Boers gathered at Paardeburg, between Bloemfontein and One effect of the British retirement from

by Lord Roberts that he must hold out until May 24, almost two months longer.

ALSO LOST HIS BAGGAGE. London, April 2.-The War Office reports

BROADWOOD LOST ALL HIS BAGGAGE.

British Disaster at Bloemfontein Waterworks a Serious Setback.

Seven Guns and the Transport Train Captured and 350 Casualties Sustained-Fighting Resumed.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE,

London, Tuesday, April 3 .- (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)-The aggressive tactics which the Boers are now employing have caused a distinctly uneasy feeling in England. Owing to the successive victories of Lord Roberts, culminating in the occupation of Bloemfontein, and the successful clearing of armed forces out of the southern part of the Orange Free State, the overconfidence which prevailed in the early days of the war had again taken possession of the

Recent newspaper dispatches have described the disorganized retreat of the the protection of the works. Boers, have signified the number of Boers would make another determined stand in the Free State, and in many ways have encouraged the popular notion that the backbone of the war was broken and that the Transvaalers would do nothing in the future but act on the defensive. These pleasing expectations have been rudely shattered by the disaster which has befallen Colonel Broadwood's column. The event has emphasized in a most striking manner the fact that the Boers are by no means disheartened or broken in military power.

The latest details from Bloemfontein of he loss of guns add gravity to the disaster. Commandant Grobels, who seized Platberg - and menaced Ladybrand, forcing Colonel Pilcher back, received re-enforcements from Winburg, and the combined forces pushed on to Thaba N'Chu.

Finding the Boers threatening an attack, Colonel Broadwood, who commanded the garrison there, retired during Friday night n the waterworks, on the Moder River, twenty miles east of Bloemfontein. Early on Saturday morning he was shelled by the fontein, covering the retreat with mounted | previously occurred. infantry. While en route the convoy and The result was the loss of five guns from ties at about 350, including 200 missing.

Fighting Resumed. General Colville, with the Ninth Division, arrived on the scene at noon, followed by

Fighting was resumed, and, according to

To lose guns has always been considered unfortunate in this respect, their losses in guns having been heavier than in any simllar period of their military history, since the American revolution. The losses up to

Colenso, ten; near Bloemfontein, seven. Total, 23.

which carries with it its own moral.

troops.

Thaba N'Chu is that it leaves the whole southeastern part of the Free State oper to raids of the Republican forces.

The latest report concerning Mafeking is that Colonel Baden-Powell has been told It is doubtful whether there is any truth in this report and still more doubtful whether the garrison could resist that length of time. A dispatch from Pretoria states that fighting occurred on Saturday around the town and that Colonel Plumer

that Colonel Broadwood in addition to losing

day. His casualties numbered 250. The War Office to-day received the following disputch from Lord Roberts, dated

seven guns, lost all his baggage in the am-

bush laid for him by the Boers on Satur-

Bloemfentein, April 1 "I received news late yesterday evening from Colonel Breadwood, who was at Thaba N'Chu thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces

from the north and the east. He stated that if the report proved true he would retire toward the waterworks, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for "Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth Division of Martyr's Mounted Inburghers surrendering their arms, have fantry will march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the waterworks.

He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bleemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry. "Some two miles from the waterworks

he road crosses a deep nullah, or spruit, in which, during the night, a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts's Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile, Lieutenant Chestermasters of Rimington's Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy. Boers, who approached his position from by which the remainder of Broadwood's three sides. Colonel Broadwood at once dis- force crossed. They reformed with great patched his artillery baggage toward Bloem- steadiness, notwithstanding all that had

"Broadwood's report, which has just artillery were attacked by a concealed body reached me, and which contains no details, of Boers. Horses and men were shot down stated that he had lost seven guns and all and the British were thrown into confusion. his baggage. He estimates all his casual-

all the baggage. The casualties reach 250, was hard pressed. I immediately ordered General French, with two remaining cavalry brigades, to follow in support of the Ninth Division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, G and U batteries of the Royal Horse Artil-

fantry. "The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

Roberts's Second Report. Later the War Office received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, Sunday, April 1, 8:15 p. m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of Q Battery four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and forty noncommissioned officers and men are wounded or

missing. Lord Roberts then continues: "In U Battery all are missing except Major Taylor and a Sergeant Major, The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so

"A report has just come in that the eneseven guns, five taken with Cronje at Paar- my has retired toward Ladybrand, leaving deburg and two surrendered in the Free twelve wounded officers and some seventy men (British) at the waterworks, "We are now sending an ambulance for them."

> It will be noticed that in the foregoin advices Lord Roberts says nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured. A special dispatch from Bloemfontein. dated to-day, says:

"The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boers, ambuscaded in the river bed, that the latter said: "'It is useless your attempting to ad-

vance. Throw down your arms." "The Sergeant of the battery, fearing the leading British scouts passed over the drift other battery would misunderstand the hinwithout discovering them. This seems a sail drance, rushed through the convoy and

> came into action later. "Life guardsmen and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after their horses nad been shot."

GERMAN-AMERICAN'S WORK. Bushman's Kop, Sunday, April 1.-The Boers who were hidden in the Spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reichman, a German-

The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well.

Every one agrees that but for Colone Broadwood's splendld handling of his troops not a member of the force would have es-The Boers are still holding the water-

works and the line of hills behind them. The foregoing dispatch settles the disputed point, arising from the discrepancy in the dispatch from Bushman's Kop of Saturday and Lord Roberts's dispatch of yesterday, referring to the time the engagement between the British and Boers occurred, which is now shown to be Saturday and not Sunday, as might have been inferred from the message of the Commander-in-Chief.

BIG BOER FORCES.

Kimberley, Sunday, April 1.-There is great Boer activity along the Vaal River. About 6,000 burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiana. About 700 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdam, and 600 men

are laagered at Boetsap. BATTLE AROUND MAPERING. Pretoria, Sunday, April 1-Cannonading

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